PRESIDENT'S VIEWS AS GIVEN IN HIS FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE

Washington, Dec. 3.—There was a the message was brief. It says the very good attendance in the galleries act of 1887, creating a commission was of the House to-day to listen to the reading of the first message of Presi. "Experience has shown the wisdom dent Roosevelt. Ordinarily presiden-tial messages at the opening of a Congress are listened to in perfunctory fashion, but to-day throughout the reading the keenest interest was man-ifested. Hardly a member left his sent until the reading was concluded.

The principal features of the message are as follows: To the Senate and House of Represen-

tatives:
"The Congress assembles this year

under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th day of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan American Ex-position at Buffale and died in that city on the 14th of that month.

"Of the last seven elected Presidents he is the third to have been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to Justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assas-sination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister appearance. Both President Lincoln and President Gardeld were killed by assassins of types unfortunate and not uncommon in history—President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war and presiby four years of civil war and president Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly deprayed criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments. At the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in the United States. His political opponents were the first to the bear the heartlest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, sweetness and gentleness of character which endeared him to his

After paying an eloquent tribute to his murdered predecessor, the Presi-dent adds: "I cranestly recommend to the Congress that it take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchist or persons professing princi-ples hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. They should be kept out of the country, and if found here should be deported to the country from which they came. No matter calls more ur-gently for the wise thought of the Con-

Referring to the prosperity of the country, the message says that during the last five years business confidence has been restored and the nation is to be congratulated upon its present abounding prosperity. Mischievous laws, however, can easily destroy this. There may have been abuses in the ac-cumulation of wealth, but the captains of Industry, railways, manufactures and commerce have, on the whole, done

great good to our people.
"The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance.

"The men who demand the impossi-ble or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out In rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply

"All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalizaquences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these evils. The first essential is determinto deal with the trial combinations is publicity

He lays great stress upon the fact that a full knowledge of the operations of large corporations will do away with most of their dangers, and says the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in

interstate business.

There should be created a cabinet officer to be known as secretary of com-merce and industries. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its brondest sense and whatever concerns labor, business and merchant marine. Labor must be protected by tariff and in other ways, and for that reason the President regards it necessary to re-enact immediately the law excluding Clinese laborers. Our present lumi-gration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant who brings here a strong body, a stout beart, a good head, and will be a God-fearing member of the communi-ty to come and remain with us. But all others should be excluded.

Passing to the tariff system the mes-

sage says the first requisite prosperity is the continuity of the sta-bility of this economic policy.

"Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the turiff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panle in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of re-ciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our pres ent economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law. the reciprocity treatles hald before it

the condition of the American mer-chant marine, and says action is de-manded by Congress. It is discredina-ble to us as a nation if our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations where we overtop in other forms of business. From every standpoint it is unwise for the United States to con-

"Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly, that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective."

Touching the subject of agriculture, the message says that the Cabinet de-partment has accomplished real value in upbuilding fereign and domestic trade. It has created in the public optulon more just appreciation of the value of forests. The message de-clares that this should be continued and immense forest reserves maintained. The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands, the President says, will enrich every portion of our country just as the setlement of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic states. There should be no extravagance, however, in the matter of spending public moneys, and whatever the nation does for the exwhatever the nation does for the ex-tension of irrigation should harmonize with and tend to improve the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over \$200,000,000 of private capital has aiready been ex-pended on the construction of these irrigation works and many millions of acres of arid land reclaimed. The nation must ultimately co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as those states by legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it. With a few creditable exceptions, the arid states have failed to provide for the certain and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities, and many streams have already passed into pri-

vate ownership, or a control equivalent to ownership, "Whoever controls a stream practi-cally controls the land it renders pro-ductive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water apart from land cannot prevail without causing endur-ing wrong. The recognition of such ing wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more calightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humld regions, where water is too abundant to justify hoarding it, have

no proper application in a dry country. "Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. thing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, in-stead of profiting by what is already known elsewhere. We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institu-tions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future

generations.

Speaking of the new acquisitions the President says our aim must be to develop Hawaii on traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by cheap labor, but a healthy American community owning small farms. "Porto Rico," says the message, "is thriving as never before, and is being administered officially and honestly, and in Cuba progress has been made, and we must put the independent government of the island upon a firm footing, and before the present sessions of Congress close this will be an accomplished fact and Cuba will start as her own mistress. In the Philippines our problem is larger. There are rich tropical islands inhabited by varying tribes. We must help them along the stony and difficult path that leads to self-government. Alrendy a greater measure of prosperity and government-al honesty has been obtained in the al honesty has been obtained in their Philippines than ever before in their

"The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nations of the all world." tion of the old world."

"The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign and domestic, is more important that this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace of our nation in the fu-ture. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than

have international duties he less than international rights.
"Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of mak-ing our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it.

ishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially servided for in the present lariff law.

"I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties hild before it is my predecessor."

The message then cells attention to quarter of the British empire expressions. sions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Downger Empress Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the unwise for the United States to continue to rely upon the ships of competing nations for the distribution of our goods. It should be made advantageous to carry American goods in American built ships.

Regarding the establishment of gold as the standard money the President maintains that this condition should continue. It was a timely and judicious act, be declares. Referring to the regulation of interstate railways.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PEOPLE AND **EVENTS**

DEATH OF VON HATZFELDT.

Count von Hatzfelt, former German ambassador to Great Britain, who died post with the permission of the emperhealth. Death occurred at the German embassy. He had been alling for years from heart trouble and internal complications. When it was seen that he was sinking the last sacrament was administered. He remained fully conscious to the last. Count Paul von Hatafeldt-Wildenburg was born on October 8, 1831, and was specially educa-



COUNT VON HATZFELDT. ted for the diplomatic service at the ter in order that their daughter might universities of Berlin and Bonne. He was secretary of legation at Paris inder Bismarck in 1862, and in 1874 was appointed German minister to Spain. He was subsequently promoted to the post of ambassador to Turkey, and was recalled from Constantinople in 1883 to serve as secretary of state for forcign affairs. In 1885 he succeeded Count Munster as Ambassador to the court of St. James. Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg married the daughter of Charles Frederick Moulton of New York. He was divorced from her in 1886 at the instigation, it is said, of Bismarck, who objected to her because her mother had been an actress, and who refused to recommend Count Hatzfeldt to the post of foreign secreseparation was only nominal, however, and they were remarried two years lamarry Prince Maximilian of Hohen-

BRYAN TALKS OF BRAZILIANS.

Col. Charles Page Bryan, minister to Brazil, delivered an address at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago recently on "American Diplomacy in South America." He asserted that Brazil was more in sympathy with the United States than with any foreign power. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, president of the institute, announced that addresses would be delivered later by the following: President Schurman of Cornell, President Ellot of Harvard, President Draper of the University of Illinois, Senator C. W. Fairbanks of Indiana and Senator Spooner of Wisconsin.

MAKES HORSES APPEAR SPIRITED. Bit burrs for making horses hold their heads high in the air are said to be in common use in New York. Eight pairs of the burrs were removed from the mouths

York on T bursday night. The

of horses attached to private carriages in front of the Madison Square Garden in New 99 owners of quarterage

desired to have their horses make a good appearance at the horse show, and hit upon that means of making an ordinary animal appear frisky, The bit burr is a contrivance made

of heavy leather, three inches in diameter. In the center is a bole large side of the burr are bunches of bristles, which protrude a quarter of an inch. The burr is slipped on the bit and the bristles rub against the side of the horse's mouth when the line is pulled taut. The burr is used legitimately for correcting a "one-line puller," as a

horse which pulls to one side is called. Bristles is the usual material used for studding the burr, although it is charged that some horse owners use tacks, with the sharp point filed off, Both kinds of the burr are said to have been removed from the New York

Where Marriage Is Epidemic.

Servia is in trouble now with an epidemic of marriages. The cause is the system of marriage banks founded as an encouragement to thrift, but which have proved to have quite an opposite effect. The young men and maidens of Servia begin paying into these institutions at an early age on the promise of a premium on marriage. Immediately a small sum has been accumulated the desire for marriage grows overwhelming, with the result that the first offer is snapped up. In consequence prematurely early and unhappy marriages are general. The matter has now reached the government, and the advisability of abolishing these banks, which are held to be the root of the evil, is being debated.

THE WEEKLY PANORAMA

MACHINISTS' UNION AGENT.

Miss Kate Spellman has the unique distinction of being the only woman in London November 22, resigned his who has served as business agent of a great labor organization composed or a short time ago, because of ill entirely of men. She is the official health. Death occurred at the German stenographer of District No. 8 of the International Association of Machin-



ists, which has waged such a long and bitter fight against the Allis-Chalmers Company and other machinery manufacturers in Chicago for the nine-hour day. At times during the trouble Business Agent Ireland has been called away from the office for a day or two, and Miss Spellman has been in actual charge of the headquarters in the Metropolitan Office Building at Randolph and LaSalle atreets. Her manner of handling the affairs of the organization has met with the approval of all members. In recognition of her splendid services she has just been presented with a pair of fine pearl opera glasses by delegates from the Midland district, composed of machinists employed on the Illinois Central Railroad. The presentation was made by Walter Lackey, president of Union No. 265 of the International Association of Machinista. Miss Spellman is a petite and pretty young lady, with black hair and dark brown eyes.

ABBEY'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Edwin Austin Abbey, the noted American painter who is now on his way for a short visit to the United States, tary unless he secured a divorce. The has been chosen by King Edward to commemorate the coronation by painting the scenes attendant upon that function. He is a native of Philadelphia, who, in 1878, at the age of 28, went to live permanently in London



EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY. Since that time Mr. Abbey has become one of the foremost artists of Europe. His present voyage to America is being made primarily to be present at the exhibitions of his mural paintings Illustrative of the "Holy Grail," which are to be permanently placed in the Boston Museum. This illustrious American is a member of the Royal Academy and the Royal Institute, and he was recently elected an honorary member of the Munich Academy, in which he has exhibited several of his canvases with great success. His selection as painter of the coronation is a signal tribute to his genius as an

SINGS A NEGRO MELODY. Lillian Nordica, who has disting-

ulabed herself by adding to her concert repertory a negro melody-comenough to admit the bit. On the inner monly called a "coon song"—is the mide of the burr are bunches of bristles, most prominet of the native daughters



LILLIAN NORDICA.

of America who have won foremost places on the operatic stage. She was born in Maine. Her own name was Lillian Norton, and she early disclosed that remarkable quality of her voice which has elicited applause in every capital of cultured Europe.

A Novel Way of Driving.

A man riding a bicycle and driving a horse at the same time startled people on a Philadelphia street the other day. He held the reins in one hand and guided his machine with the other. His feet rested upon the coaster and the horse did the rest. In and out among the other vehicles he guided the animal and all along the street people stopped and gazed in wonder.

A Wonderful Clock.

A wonderful Clock.

A clock was recently made, which, in addition to striking the hours, haives and quarters, shows the phases of the moon and tells the time in any other city, but as the clock is too expensive to purchase, the best way to obtain this information is from Hostetter's Almanne for 1992. It also contains many amusing anecdotes, statistics and much general information that will interest you, it can be obtained from any drugglet free of charge.

Gentleman (indignantly)-When bought this dog you said he was splen-did for rats. Why, he won't touch them, Dog Dealer-Well, ain't that splendid for rats!

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Miss Emerson (of Boston)-I presume yours is not one of the Mayflow-er families. Miss Triplex (of Minne-apolis)—No, indeed. Ours is one of the famous Minnesota-flower familles.

To Cure a Cold in One day, Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it falls to cure. 25c.

A girl who used to call her most per-sistent suitor "an apology for a man" finally accepted the apology.

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LUCAS COUNTY, ER.

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FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this oth day of December A. D. 1886 (SEAL)

A. W. GLEASON.

Notary Public.

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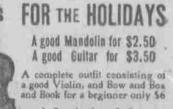
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